

OUTLOOK IN MONROE COUNTY

BUSINESS MEN SAY IT WILL GIVE THEM A MAJORITY.

The Democrats May Also Gain a Congressman and Three Assemblymen
The Republicans May Elect the Two Senators. The Tariff Law Opposed.

Oct. 22.—The Republican organization in Monroe county is an unusual one of conservatism among the supporters of Roosevelt. On the other hand, a number of social conservatives in business men, members of the Chamber of Commerce and their relatives in Monroe county gave him a 14,000 majority, the largest ever given in the county to a Presidential candidate. In the authority of the aforesaid business men and their friends, the county would have had the opportunity plump a majority against the Colonel.

In 1908 it carried the county by 11,000 and it lost by 7,500. To-day the Republican business men tell you that Candidate for Governor, Democratic nominee for Governor, will carry the county over Candidate Stimson, his Republican opponent on election night it is predicted no more interesting results in the State will be recorded than those in Monroe county.

Last spring, after the defeat of George W. Aldridge by Representative James S. Havens in the special election for Congress, the Aldridge organization practically turned over a new leaf. It decided to give more to the independent sentiment of the county. So the Aldridge organization has retired Howard Widener from Attorney at the time of the spring election because of the complaints made by Hughes of ballot frauds and unrepresentative, and has nominated in its place John Barrett. The Aldridge organization, however, has renominated Renouncing Agent Richard Gardner. In addition, it has renominated Assemblymen W. Phillips and E. H. White. But for all other nominations new men have been selected who would appeal more to the independent sentiment of the county.

In this category are the candidate for Congress, Henry G. Danforth, son of the late George F. Danforth of the Court of Appeals, and William Ormrod, candidate for Senator in the Forty-sixth and George Angelsinger, the nominee for Senator in the Forty-fifth district. The two last were nominated for Congress in 1908. Collector of the Port of New York's second administration, and candidates for Senator in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth districts are respectively Frederick D. Lamb and Charles T. Haggerty.

The principal local fight is over the Congressman with the indications that Deacon is to beat Danforth. Havens beat Aldridge last spring by 6,000, a turnover of 10,000 from the Congress election. The Democrats may also elect assemblymen in the Second, Third and Fourth districts. It is believed beyond question though that the Republican candidates in the two Senate districts and Barrett for District Attorney and Gardner for purchasing agent are to win.

The registration in the county is light, about 17 per cent. below that of two years ago. It is also much less than it was in the Mayoralty fight last year, and it is the lowest in four years. The Democrats have done the best they could do with their men and so have the Independents, but it has been no go. The Independents are in better shape in this respect than their Republican opponents. In some wards the Republican registration is a farce. Yet the Aldridge men have renounced their followers to come out. The county and legislative tickets must be elected at all hazards, and for that matter the county must be a good showing on the State ticket. The Republicans insist that their men would not come out and they could not drag them out. The general opinion of the Aldridge men have told Mr. Aldridge he is safe if they did register they would be beaten on the head of the State ticket.

This spirit is also uppermost in the minds of the business Republicans in Monroe. They say they'll either vote for Deacon or for standard tax and that only if they regard a vote for Standard Stimson as a waste of time.

Thus, they continue, is a strong independent sentiment from that which prevailed in the county in 1908 when Roosevelt for President reached that amazing majority of 14,000. The business Republicans are determined to make the right to fight for the Colonialists pay off that the success of Candidate Stimson this fall means the renomination of Roosevelt for President in 1912. This sentiment overshadows the entire business of these business Republicans, and naturally this way to-day the business men in Monroe, with Roosevelt as their party, would be inevitable.

The Payne-Aldridge tariff law is rapidly passed by the Republicans of Monroe. It smashed Aldridge last spring and from a majority for the late James J. Hill of 10,000 in 1908 to a majority for the Payne law, and Monroe is the second largest city in the country in the manufacture of shoes.

As for the clothing manufacturers, the great majority of the Payne law is to be welcomed by the wholesale manufacturers.

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Business authority in this city points

There is Comfort, Economy and Health Wearing O'Sullivan's Heels of Live Rubber

50c ATTACHED

Obtainable At All Dealers And Sold Around The World



WILSON IN SUSSEX COUNTY

FARMERS TRAMP OUT IN THE MUD TO GREET THE CANDIDATE.

He and His Opponent Meet in Autos and Shake Hands—Tells Sussex Voters to Watch Him If He Is Elected and See If He Is Making Good in Office.

VIOLATION OF ELKINS LAW.

Hocking Valley Railway Co. May Be Indicted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Woodrow Wilson reached Newton to-night after making an eighty mile tour of Susquehanna county over rocks and mud for it rained all day. Mr. Wilson will speak here in the public school building. Although the weather precluded speeches such as the candidate delivered yesterday in Warren county, Mr. Wilson spoke in the borough hall at Susquehanna. The groups of farmers on the corners were bound to meet him and didn't mind putting on top boots to do so.

Just outside of Hackettstown came a stop south to Flemington to meet him as it passed the Wilson car. It was the party of Vivian M. Lewis, Mr. Wilson's opponent. The two candidates shook hands and talked for a few minutes in friendliest fashion.

Mr. Wilson was in good spirits. Mr. Lewis was very hoarse and seemed unhappy. He spoke in Newton last night to a half filled hall. His parade had consisted of a band and four Republicans.

The weather was cold. These things and Democratic territory combined to lower his spirits.

Over in Sussex a man named Simpson told Mr. Wilson he had found an old contract dated 1855 entered into by John Stockton and another and four trustees of the college which presented the evidence to the Grand Jury.

Washington, Oct. 22.—It is the belief of officers of the Department of Justice and the Interstate Commerce Commission that a special Federal Grand Jury empaneled at Toledo, Ohio, which adjourned last Thursday to meet again on November 1 will find against the Hocking Valley Railway and the Sunday Creek Coal Company, which operates the Hocking Valley, or against both the corporations and individual officers of each for rebating in violation of the Elkins law.

The special agents of the Interstate Commerce Commission have been investigating for some time the relations between the railway and the coal company and presented the evidence to the Grand Jury at Toledo. From what can be learned the coal company is one of the largest shippers on the line of the Hocking Valley Railway and according to the contents of the Government has paid rebates to the coal company through a manipulation of bookkeeping or by the acceptance of so-called notes for shipments of coal.

United States District Attorney W. L. Day of Cleveland, Ohio, and John H. Marble, special attorney of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which presented the evidence to the Grand Jury, were in conference in Washington to-day, but both declined to furnish any information with regard to the case except that it had been presented to the Grand Jury at Toledo.

It was said that this is one of the most important prosecutions ever undertaken under the Elkins law. The Elkins law authorizes a fine of \$20,000 on each count in the case of a corporation and a fine of \$2,000 or two years in the penitentiary or both in the case of an officer of a corporation found guilty of rebating.

The commission further prohibits any officer from accepting "service as a commissioner of election in a community where it was notorious that a commissioner of election must be an active politician."

Theists have been made by prominent Republicans against the sweeping terms of the commission's order. They likewise make sarcastic comment to the effect that the commission as at present constituted is made up of two Democrats and one Republican.

There are many states where Republicans manage to elect every officer to induce the Federal voter in Washington to come home for elections. In 1908 more than 9,000 Republicans employed in the department returned to their homes to vote for Taft. The local branch of the National League, which undertakes to stimulate the voting among Republicans here to exercise their right of suffrage at their local residence, claims credit for carrying a number of close districts two years ago.

Attorney Gurley decided to stay afterward with his wife obtained funds in New York for the rehabilitation of the consolidated system. He declared, however, that we would not have accepted the ordinance unless we could see our way through.

Judge Grosscup said that he was satisfied with the terms of the ordinance and therefore approved its acceptability by the receiver of the railways company.

"In my judgment," said Judge Grosscup, "the matter will go through to a successful end; otherwise I would not have accepted the ordinance."

To Inspect Tenement Fire Escapes.

A special inspection of all tenement fire escapes in the city will commence to-morrow. The purpose of this inspection is to insist that all drop ladders leading from first story balconies to the ground shall be placed in positions where they can be used in case of fire. In an extraordinary number of cases they are being placed in places where they are of little or no service.

out that W. Bourke Cockran's support of candidate Stimson cannot avail, for it is claimed that no brass rooster on a farmer's barn would chirrup faster in a fit of wrath than Bourke's words and twists in politics. It is then recalled that in 1881 Cockran was an anti-Tammany Democrat, in 1883 a Tammany operator, in 1886, 1891 and 1892 he was elected to Congress through the favor of Richard Croker. In 1892 he went to the Chicago convention to oppose the nomination of Cleveland and made a fiery speech in denunciation of him; then came a break with Croker who dropped him out of the Congress delegation; later there came a reconciliation.

The strongest speech in the House of Representatives against the income tax was delivered by Cockran and he was whirled around and voted for it, and when the Wilson tariff bill came to the House for final approval Cockran deserted his party associates and voted against it. In 1896 he bolted Bryan and supported McKinley in 1900 he bolted Bryan and supported Roosevelt. He has been active in Tammany and for Tammany against Cleveland and for him Hill and against him, against Bryan and for Bryan for the Democracy and against it. In 1896 at Buffalo Cockran in a speech to the Democratic State convention urged the nomination of Mr. Hill.

It is then recalled that at the Saratoga convention, when Col. Roosevelt broke the usages of his party for fifty years and appointed the committee that reported the platform which he himself had drawn or approved of the Colonel was a stand pattering on the tariff. Then a week later he bolted Bryan and supported McKinley in 1900 he bolted Bryan and supported Roosevelt. He has been active in Tammany and for Tammany against Hill and against him, against Bryan and for Bryan for the Democracy and against it. In 1896 at Buffalo Cockran in a speech to the Democratic State convention urged the nomination of Mr. Hill.

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The information has been received here that Merrill Hose Company of Canandaigua, the late Senator John Bairne's old home, will have charge of the special features to be produced when Roosevelt speaks there on Nov. 1. The Merrills are to have charge of the hall and for the second largest city in the country in the manufacture of shoes.

They are also opposed to the present Payne law, as for the clothing manufacturers. As for the clothing manufacturers, the great majority of the Payne law is to be welcomed by the wholesale manufacturers.

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WARNING TO OFFICERS

DRASTIC ORDER BY THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Prohibits All Forms of Political Activity, Such as Service on Political Committees, as Officer of Political Club or Chairman of a Political Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—What is regarded here as the most drastic order ever issued by the Civil Service Commission prescribing limitations upon the activities of classified Government employees in politics has just been made public. It has caused cold chills to chase each other down the backs of many in the departments who occasionally like to mix in politics. Some privately denounce the commission. The order created such consternation among Government employees that representatives of the National League of Republican Clubs went to the White House to get President Taft's interpretation of it.

Assurances were given by the President that the interests of no Government clerk, be he Democrat or Republican, would be prejudiced by his absence from Washington on or around election day. The terms of the order are so sweeping that many clerks came to the conclusion that the commission had grown ambitious and intended to take the right of suffrage away from these employed in the classified service.

The commission's order bears this caution: "Warning against activity in politics by Federal officers and employees. It prohibits several forms of political activity, among them service as an officer of a political club or chairman of a political meeting. Activity at the polls on election day is forbidden. Government clerks are also prohibited to make political speeches, edit newspapers, in the interests of a political party or to have anything to do with the publication of political articles bearing on the qualifications of candidates. They are forbidden membership in anti-saloon leagues and are warned not to sign local option petitions."

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